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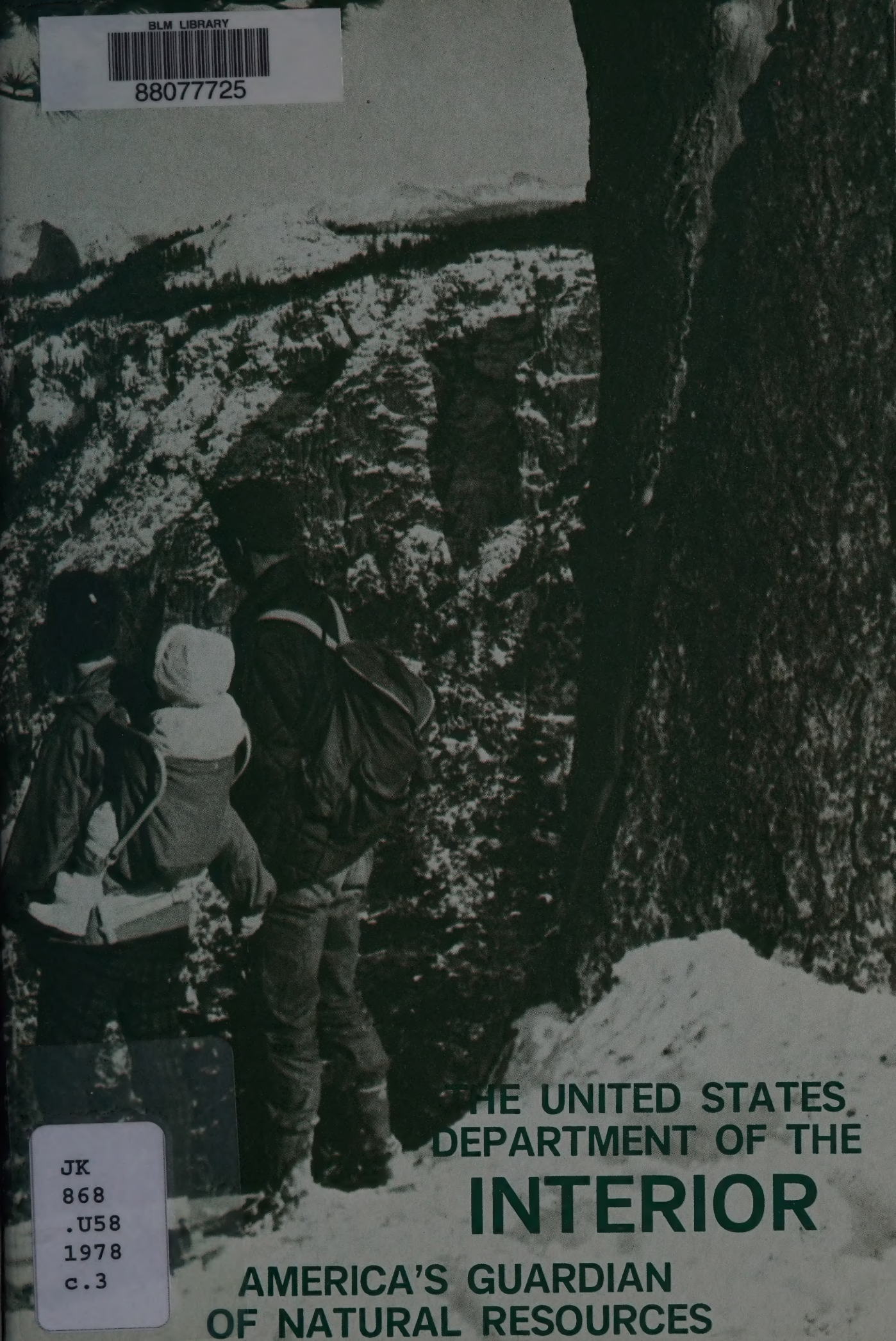

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AMERICA'S GUARDIAN OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment

of life through outdoor recreation.

The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT— A FRAGILE BALANCE

AMERICA'S FINITE and renewable resources must be used wisely and efficiently if we are to meet our future needs.

The Department of the Interior serves people in all the 50 States and Island Territories and is responsible for seeing that our natural resources are carefully utilized.

We have pledged our best efforts to make this Department completely responsive to needs of the people and to overcome the sidetracking of those needs through government bureaucracy.

We seek to protect and develop our natural resources in ways that will preserve and enhance our quality of life.

We promote achievement of a critical balance between preservation and development, keeping in mind at all times that any alteration of a natural resource is usually irreversible.

If development can be accomplished without harm to the environment, we'll side with development; but if it cannot be accomplished without destruction of the environment, the environment must be our highest priority.

These are criteria we use for determining development, use, and conservation of America's natural resources.

We share with you a common responsibility for protecting the heritage that will pass to generations yet unborn. Without question, the Department of the Interior is the most important department in Federal and State government that holds the key to our future because it is responsible for most of the Nation's natural resources.

Let us use wisely the resources we hold in trust for this and future generations. We ask your assistance in helping us find that fragile, critical balance between use and abuse. Let's never forget the generations ahead as we decide how our resources are used in our lifetime.

Secretary of the Interior

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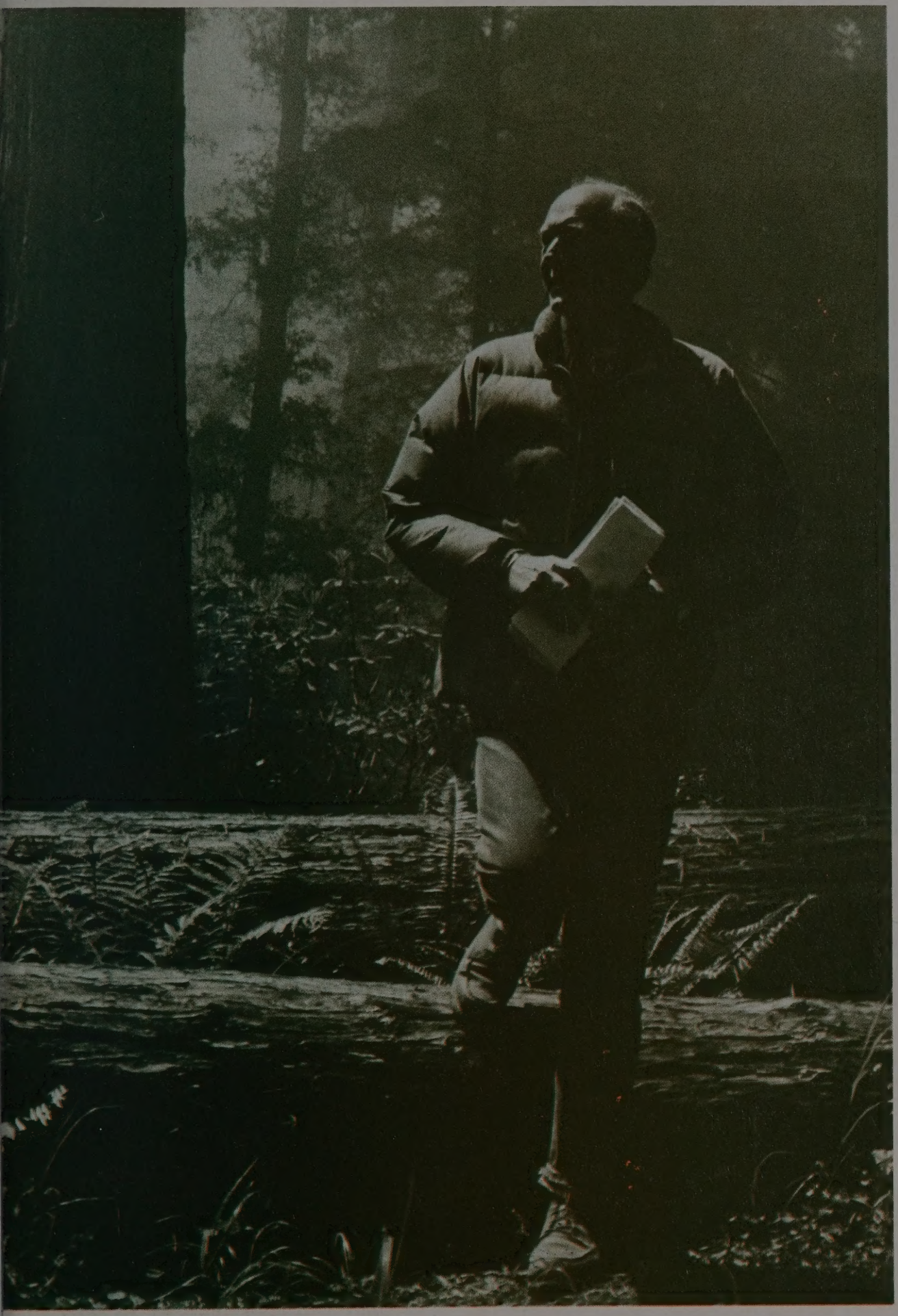
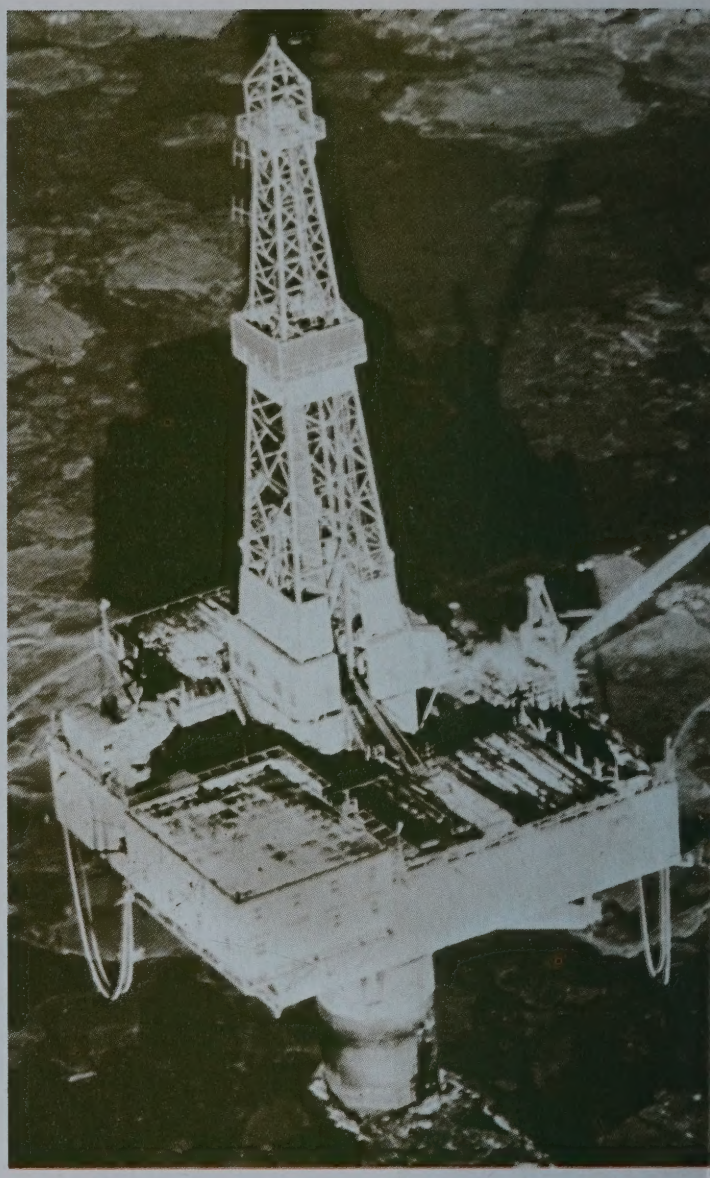




DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE DEPARTMENT of the Interior is the Federal Government's principal conservation agency that is responsible for developing better ways to manage our natural resources and improving our quality of life.

The Department deals with the basic strengths of our national effort: people, land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, and parks and recreation.

All across the United States, overseas to Territories and in numerous foreign lands, the Department is in touch with people. Since it was created by act of Congress March 3, 1849, its concern for the public has become a public commitment. That was the year the General Land Office, Office of Indian

Affairs, Patent Office, and Census Office became part of the then new Department.

Over more than one-and-a-quarter centuries, policies and programs have been altered to meet changing conditions, but Interior's strong desire to effectively serve the public has increased with changed conditions.

Today, the Department listens more closely to the people it serves. It has found that changes in our environmental system should be carefully weighed before, rather than after, they are instituted.

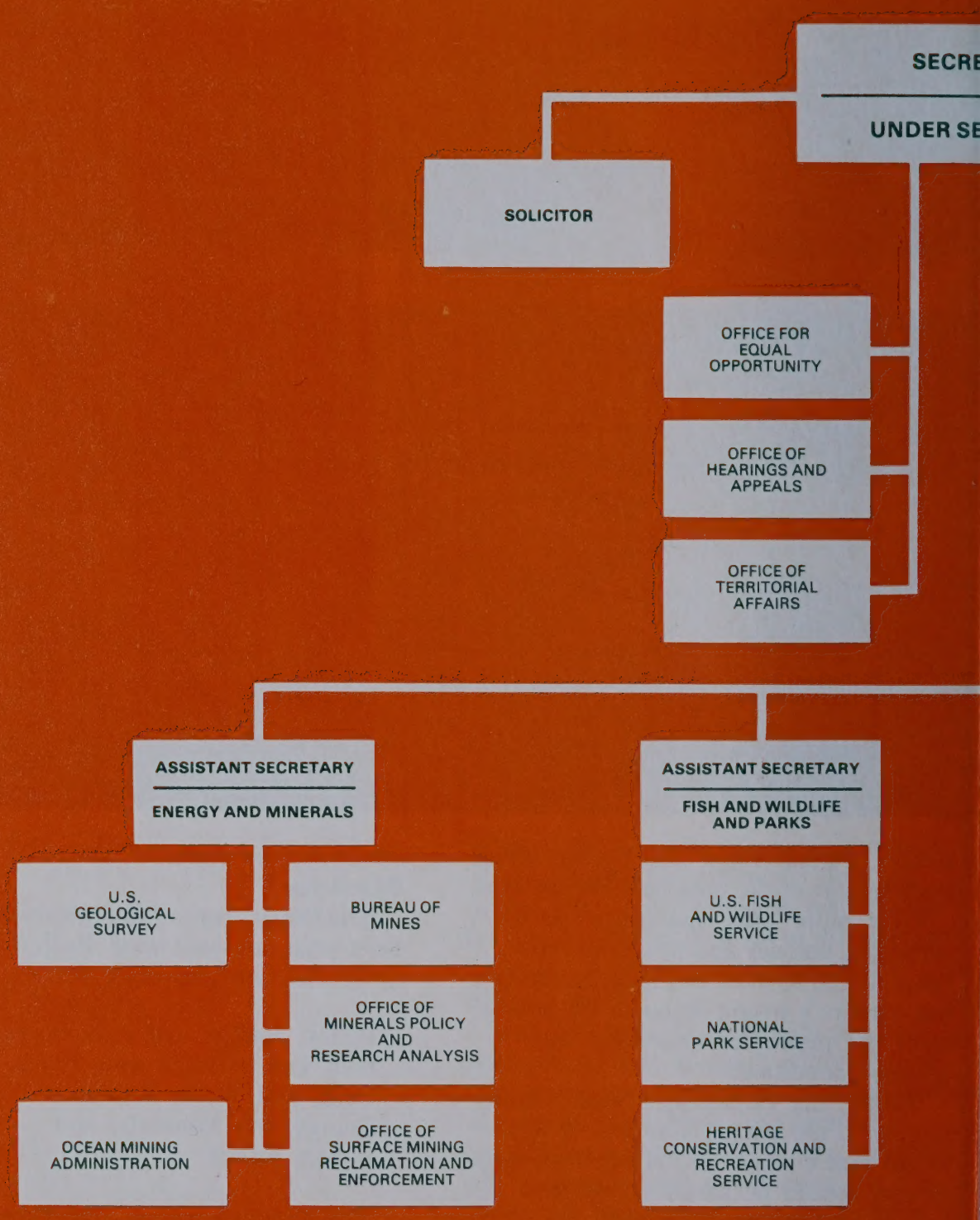
That principle will assure greater appreciation for our resources and a safer passage from one age to the next. It buttresses Interior's effort to serve as America's Guardian of Natural Resources.

The Department of the Interior has five basic organizational units. Each is headed by an Assistant Secretary for:

Policy, Budget and Administration,
Fish and Wildlife and Parks,
Land and Water Resources
Energy and Minerals, and
Indian Affairs.

The structure of the Department's organization is shown on pages 6 and 7.

America's future strength and well-being depend on how wisely our natural resources are used. That is our national challenge.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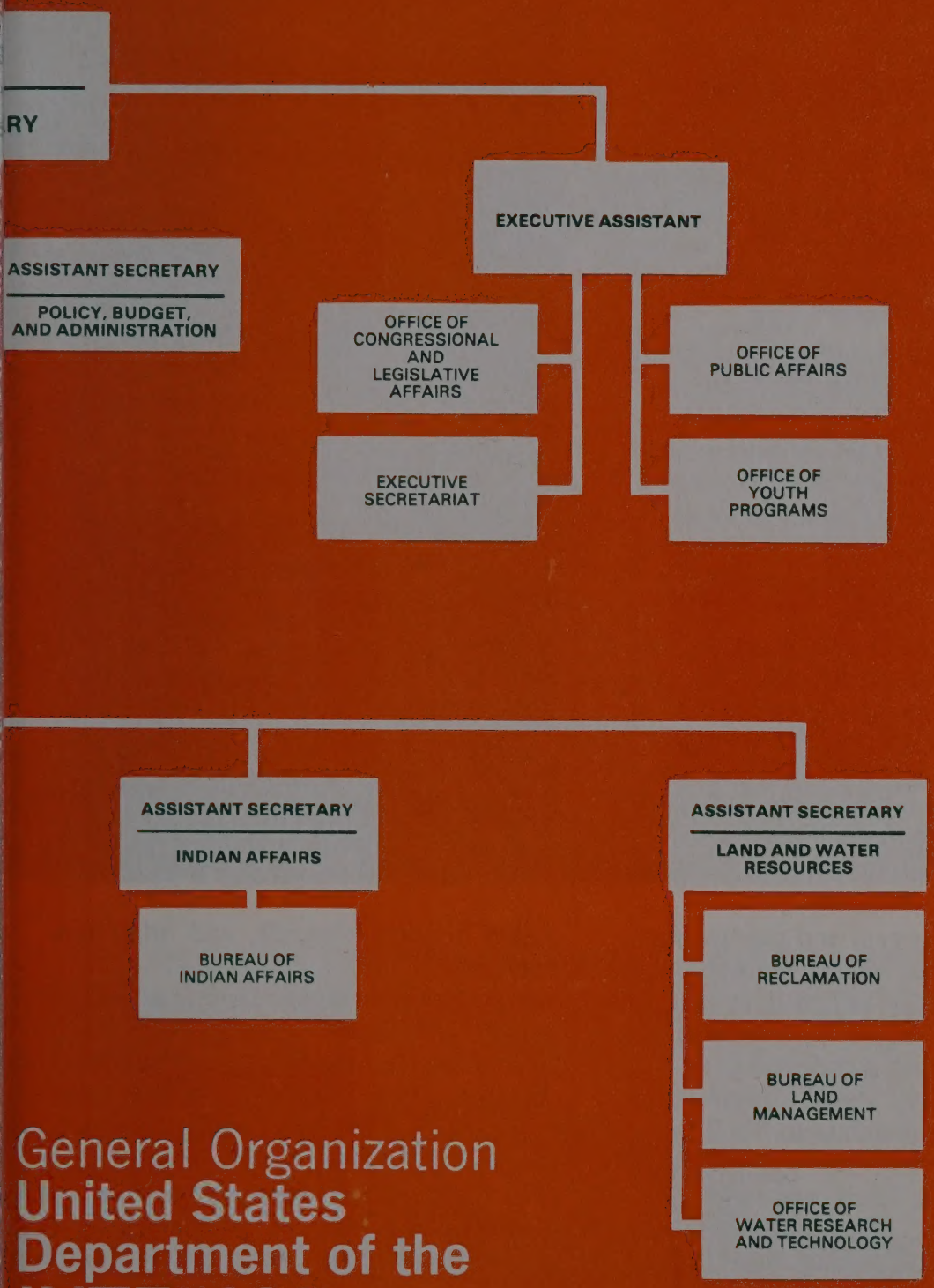
OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ENERGY AND MINERALS
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BUREAU OF MINES
OFFICE OF MINERALS POLICY AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS
OCEAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE



General Organization
United States Department of the INTERIOR

October 1978

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

AN AREA twice the size of France, covering more than 20 percent of our Nation's total land base, the 470 million acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) contain some of America's most spectacular scenery, deserts, canyons, barren mountain tops, and valleys.

Approximately 174 million acres of the public lands managed by BLM are in the lower 48 States, chiefly in the 11 westernmost States; and 296 million acres are in Alaska. Outside these Western States, BLM manages scattered small tracts of land and some 10,000 islands. Every year millions of people hunt, fish, and camp on these lands.

The public lands contain vast amounts of fossil fuels and other important minerals, millions of acres of rangeland and forests, and harbor hundreds of thousands of antelope, deer, elk, and caribou, plus millions of smaller wild animals and fish. More than 60,000 of America's wild horses and burros roam the public lands of the West.

Through offshore oil and gas leasing—as well as coal, oil shale, geothermal, and other programs—BLM is in the forefront of the search for new energy.

With the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Congress gave the first clear-cut mandate to the Bureau of Land Management for the administration of the public lands and their various resources. The Act established a national system of public lands to be retained in Federal ownership and managed under multiple-use principles in the public interest.

The public lands are a substantial source of income to the Federal Treasury through the sale of gas leases, grazing rights, timber, minerals, and other raw materials.

The Nation's largest land manager, BLM, is a major producer of revenue, accounting for approximately $4 billion annually.

Resolving the often conflicting uses for areas of the public lands is no easy task, and BLM relies heavily on the counsel and guidance of local entities when making these land use decisions. Various BLM advisory councils, as well as local and State governments, are consulted. Private citizens are given an opportunity to study proposed land use plans and make their opinions known through public hearings or written comments.

Land and Water Resources

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

THE BUREAU of Reclamation celebrated its 75th anniversary as a Department agency in 1977. It was created first as the Reclamation Service within the U.S. Geological Survey in 1902 and formally established as the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department in 1907.

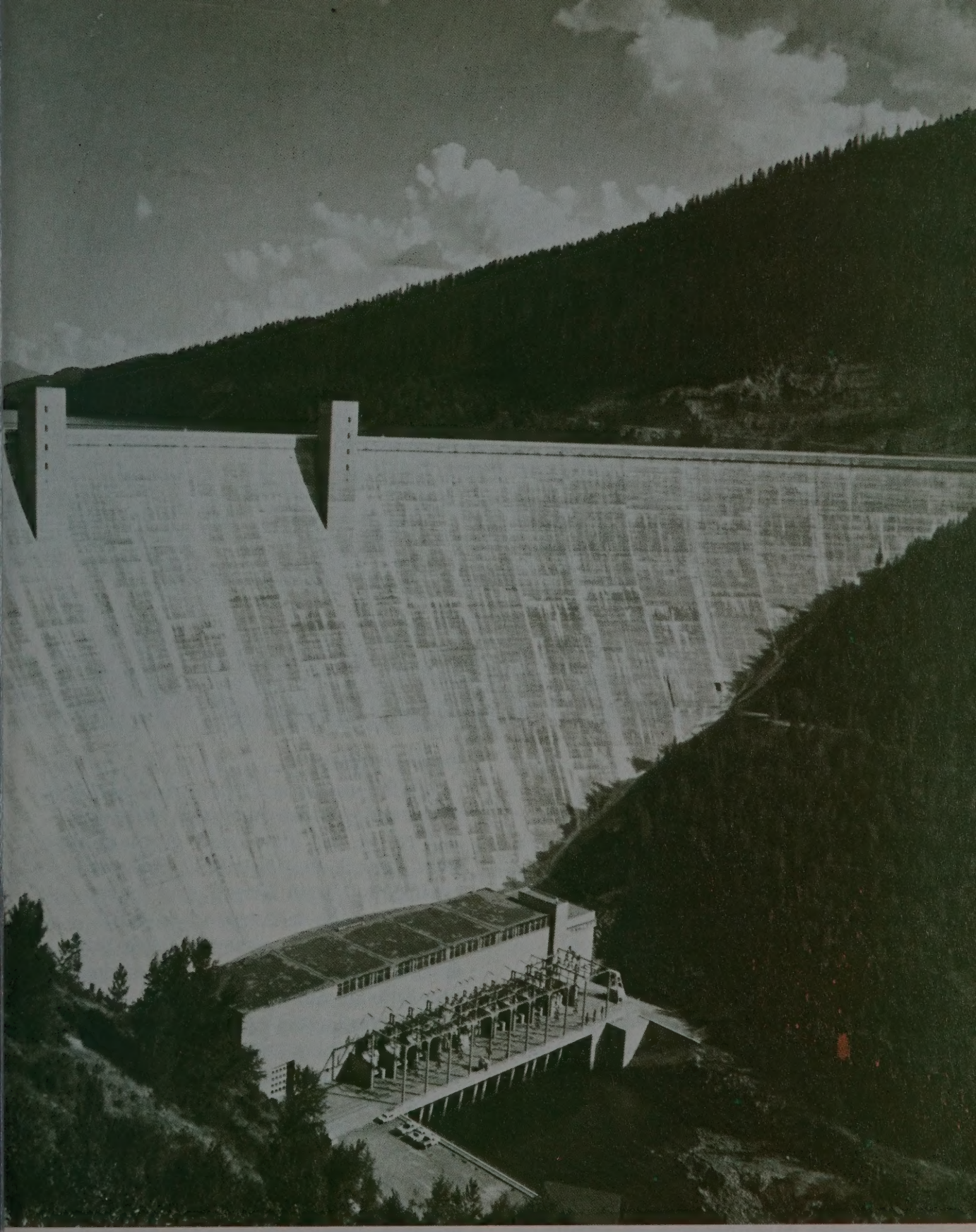
Initially, the Bureau was designed to reclaim the arid and semiarid land of the 17 contiguous Western States by conserving and supplying irrigation water to make them productive. Since 1902, however, the Bureau has gained enlarged missions, including responsibility for developing multipurpose water projects to meet the diverse needs of a maturing economy and expanding population.

Today, Reclamation is helping to meet the needs of millions of people by supplying municipal and industrial water, irrigation water, hydropower generation, flood control, river regulation, outdoor recreational opportunities, fish and wildlife enhancement, and water quality improvement.

Benefits of the Reclamation program are not only evident throughout the West but also the Nation. Clean, renewable hydropower reduces the drain and dependency on fossil fuels. Year round harvests of fruits and vegetables from western irrigated land supply the Nation's dinner tables. The value of crops grown on project lands is nearly 6 times the entire Federal investment in plant, property, and equipment for all project functions.

A steady stream of dollars flows directly into the Federal Treasury in the form of tax revenues generated by project development. Reclamation farmers and non-farmer businessmen and workers dependent upon Federal irrigation developments pay more than $750 million in Federal taxes annually.

Unlike other public works programs, Reclamation has been based on the principle of repayment by direct beneficaries. The water and power users will return to the U.S. Treasury nearly 85%



of the construction costs of the projects, much of it with interest.

Another unique feature of the Reclamation program is the availability of funds in the U.S. Treasury specifically dedicated for Reclamation project financing. The Reclamation Fund, established by Congress as part of the Act of 1902, uses revenues from depletable resources (oil, gas and minerals) to invest in the renewable resources of water and hydropower.

OFFICE OF WATER RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

THE WATER RESEARCH and Development Act of 1978 provides for innovative research, technology development, and technology transfer to meet expanding water needs of the Nation. By combining and strengthening two previous Federal water research laws—the Water Resources Act and the Saline Water Act—the new law provides a more efficient way for the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Office of Water Research and Technology (OWRT), to assure that water of sufficient quality and quantity will be available to meet our urgent needs.

An expanding population, continued economic growth, increased energy development, and environmental or health constraints put competing pressures on water sources which in some regions of the country are limited, depleted, or of deteriorating quality. OWRT is the cutting edge in our national effort to solve these problems.

OWRT supports a network of 54 water resources research institutes, normally located at the State land grant universities, and in the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Through this network, OWRT supports training, research, technology development, and information dissemination to local, State, regional, and national water investigators or policy-makers.

By identifying current and projected needs of water users and the demands being made on water resources in widely varying water regions, OWRT is able to pinpoint urgent and developing water problems. After assessing state-of-the-art technologies and ongoing basic or applied research, OWRT selects the research and development programs which are most promising as resolutions to those problems, and offers support through grants and contracts. The door is also kept open to new concepts and new

approaches to water use; OWRT stimulates and encourages the research effort necessary to fill identifiable gaps in water technology.

Research and development in the conversion of saline or impaired waters receives strong support. Large and small scale demonstration projects are being planned at six sites in parts of the Nation where the working plant will alleviate a water problem and be of economic benefit to the community. Spin-offs from saline conversion technologies are valuable parts of the technical knowledge storehouse which is constantly in use for research initiatives.

Other OWRT research support is focused on controlling the quantity and quality of groundwater and surface water; water reuse by industry, farmers, or municipalities; conservation techniques and technologies; protection of fragile water ecosystems and other natural resources; renewal and expansion of urban water systems; and water management planning.

The Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC) compiles and synthesizes information about ongoing or completed research and development in the public and private sectors. It forms a data base that is available to the national water resources research community through OWRT, the National Technical Information Service, or through a nationwide network of computer terminals. An active technology transfer program assesses the information base and communicates technological solutions to users and keeps researchers informed of user needs.

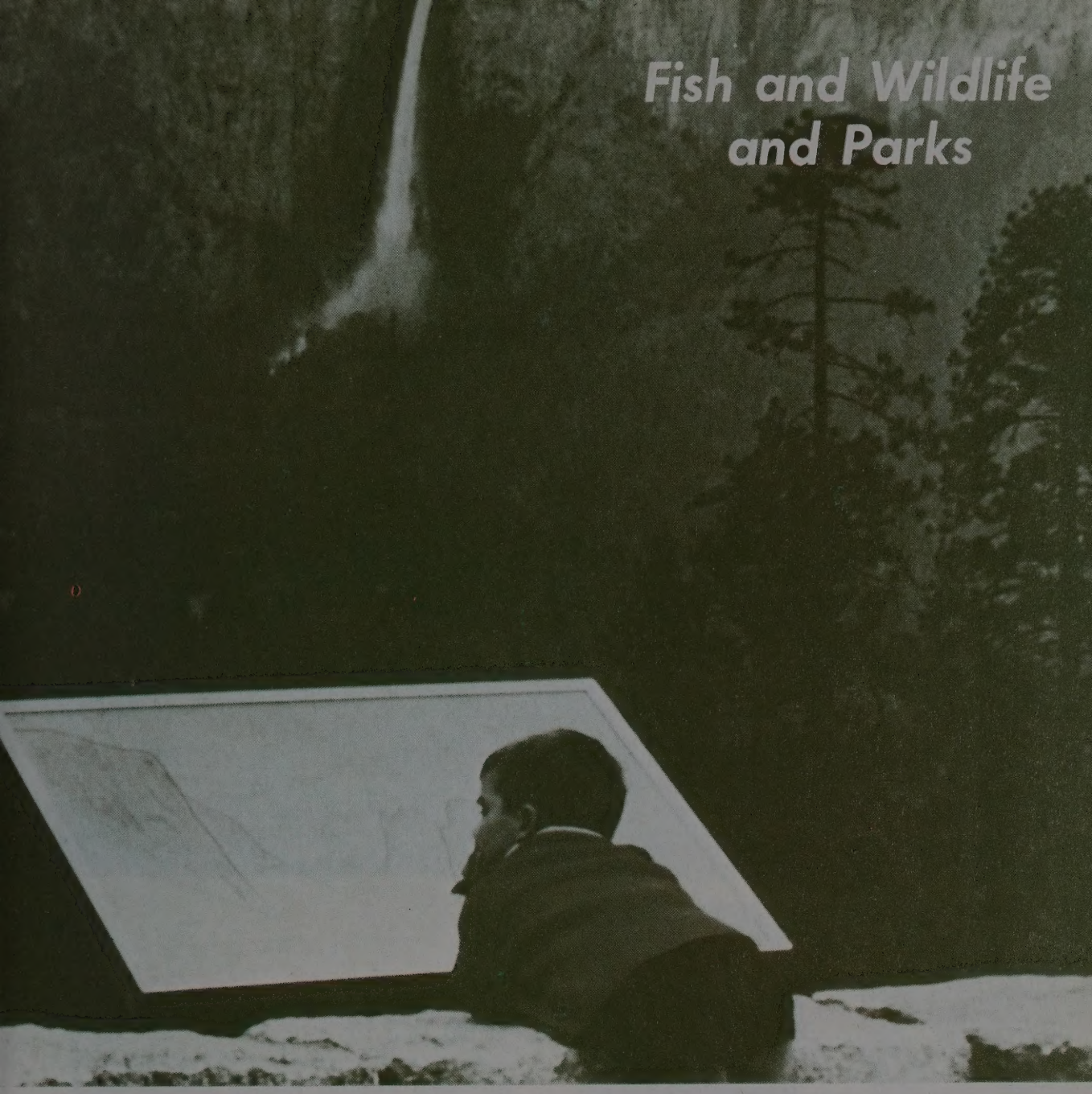
OWRT is developing a comprehensive five-year overview of water resources research goals, priorities, and funding requirements, making it possible for the Secretary of the Interior to bring the Nation closer to the goals of the President's national water policy.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

EVERY YEAR millions of American families escape the pressures of modern life by visiting Grand Canyon, Cape Cod, Fort McHenry, or one of the many other scenic or historical areas of the National Park Service. The setting aside of large areas for enjoyment by all the people is a uniquely American idea that goes back more than 100 years. The first national park in the world was Yellowstone, established in 1872.

Today the natural beauty and cultural heritage of America are preserved and protected in about 300 areas administered by the National Park Service. And the System is growing, especially with new areas and responsibilities in Alaska and in the Nation's urban locations.

These National Park System areas



attract more than 250 million visits a year. Park visitors seek to enjoy history or nature, to relax, play, and develop a better understanding of their country and their environment.

The National Park Service also is cooperating in a wide range of activities with universities, public school systems, citizens groups, communities, and government agencies to promote a fuller appreciation of the national park concept, and to increase public understanding of the need to protect and enhance our culture and environment. Another goal of the agency is to improve opportunities for minority group members, both as employees and park visitors. It is also working to facilitate access to parks for handicapped persons.

The fundamental objective of the Service, as stated in the Act establishing it, is to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

THE CONSERVATION of migratory birds, endangered species, and other fish and wildlife resources for the enjoyment of Americans is the major responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Such a responsibility requires a constant monitoring of the status of fish and wildlife populations and research on the effect of adverse environmental conditions on these species. The Service works to preserve wetlands, vital to the survival of waterfowl. It identifies endangered plants and animals and develops programs for their conservation. A major effort is directed at developing information which can be used to influence Federal, State, and private land and water use decisions which could effect fish and wildlife resources.

The Service administers 386 national wildlife refuges totaling 34 million acres. These refuges, strategically located along the migratory routes of waterfowl, provide critical nesting and wintering areas for ducks and geese. In addition they provide habitat for many endangered species and other native wildlife. More than 30 million Americans visit refuges annually to see and photograph the wildlife in their natural environment.

Fishing is one of America's favorite

pastimes, and some of the best places to fish are on Government property. To keep Federal waters stocked with fish, the Service operates 91 hatcheries in 39 States.

The Service also conducts research on migratory waterfowl problems and on fish and wildlife, stressing nutrition and fish and gamebird diseases. It plans the management of fish and wildlife resources at all Federal water projects, and enforces Federal game and wildlife laws.

In performing its tasks the Service works with other Federal agencies, State conservation agencies, and private organizations, and cooperates with other countries and international conservation groups on problems threatening wildlife resources.

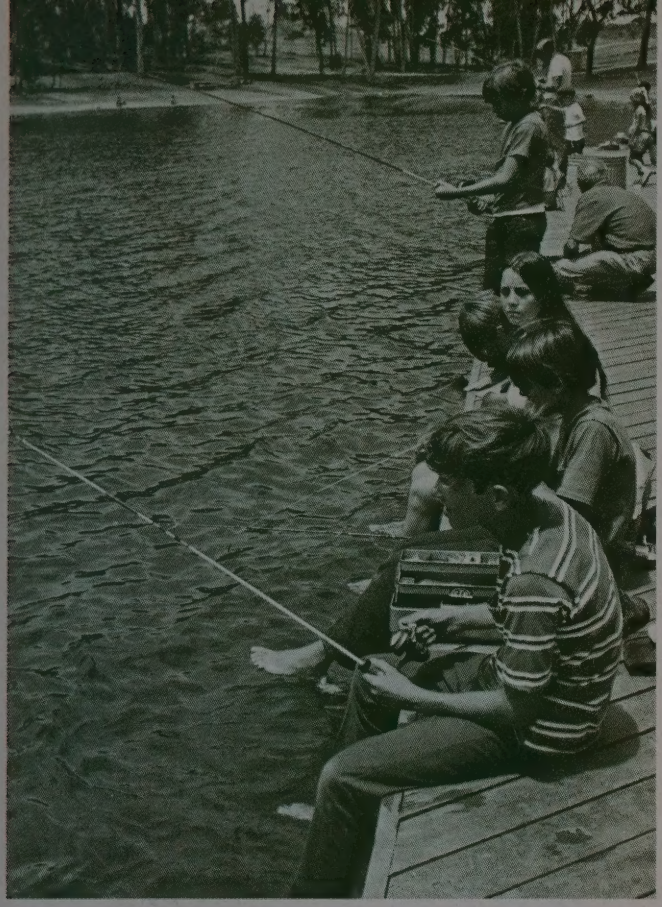
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

"INTELLIGENT stewardship of the environment on behalf of all Americans is a prime responsibility of government," President Carter stated in 1977. To help achieve that objective, creation of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) was announced January 25, 1978.

HCRS places in one agency the programs of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) and the National Park Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and the National Natural Landmarks Program. The Service thus forms the nucleus of the National Heritage Program; a commitment to identify, evaluate, and protect our cultural and natural resources; and the focal point for recreation programs and policies.

Various HCRS functions—planning, coordination, and grants administration—creatively involve State, county, community, and neighborhood groups as well as individuals and Federal entities. Responsibilities and challenges of HCRS are broadly assigned to its National Heritage Program and Recreation Program. The Recreation Program includes:

- Administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) for matching grants to States (60% of the L&WCF) for planning, acquisition, and development of public recreation areas and facilities under State and local



management; and for acquiring new lands for Federally managed lands.

- Studies of urban recreation needs.
- Development of urban parks and recreation programs.
- Development of a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.
- Technical services to State and local governments.
- Evaluation of rivers and trails as possible components of national systems.
- Transfer of surplus Federal properties to State and local governments for parks and recreation uses.

Under the National Heritage Program are the Cultural Heritage Resource Program and the Natural Heritage Resource Program. Included in the responsibilities of the Cultural Heritage Resource Program are:

- Maintenance and expansion of the National Register of Historic Places.
- Administration of the Historic Preservation Fund, which provides matching grants to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Identification of cultural resources of national significance.
- Identification and documentation of architecturally and historically significant structures.
- Administration and coordination of programs for the recovery of archeological data.
- Technical assistance on the preservation and restoration of cultural resources.

Included in the Natural Heritage Resource Program are:

- Development and maintenance of a National Register of Natural Areas (proposed).
- Identification of natural resources of national significance.
- Administration of the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.
- Development and dissemination of technical information.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE U.S. Geological Survey is the scientific "arm" of the Department of the Interior, and the largest earth science research agency of the Federal Government.

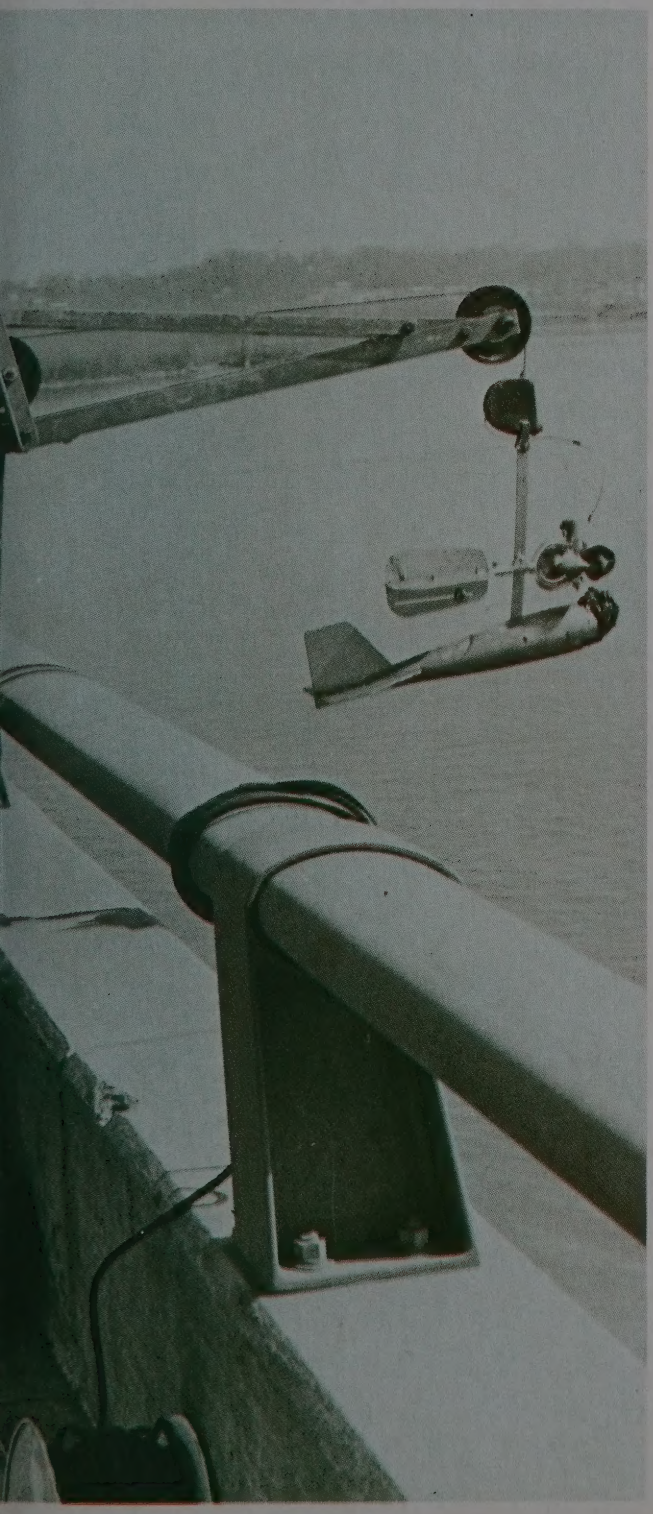
The Survey was established by the Act of March 3, 1879, which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The Act of September 5, 1962, expanded this authorization to include such examinations outside the national domain.

Topographic mapping and chemical and physical research were recognized as an essential part of the investigations and studies authorized by the Act of March 3, 1879, and specific provision was made for them by Congress in the Act of October 2, 1888.

Provision was made in 1894 for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States. Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of material prepared by the Geological Survey were in several statutes.

The broad objectives of the Geological Survey are to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography,

Energy and Minerals



geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States; classify land as to mineral character and water and power resources; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, development contracts, and gas storage contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to these activities.

Because the USGS is a mission-oriented, public service organization, its work responds to the Federal Government's perception of public needs. These needs for information about the Earth and its resources and for knowledge of geologic processes and history have been broadening and deepening in recent years in the United States, which has led in turn to expanded investigations in many fields—such as the Outer Continental Shelf, earthquake hazards reduction, geothermal energy, river-quality assessment, and water use, to name only a few of them—in which little or no research was underway only little more than a decade ago.

These trends toward expanded and broadened Earth sciences research and fact finding are bound to continue as the problems of resource adequacy, environmental quality, and safe use of the land become more complex and difficult, and more critical to the national welfare.

Major USGS activity and mission categories: Conservation, geology, topographic mapping, water resources, and land information and analysis programs.

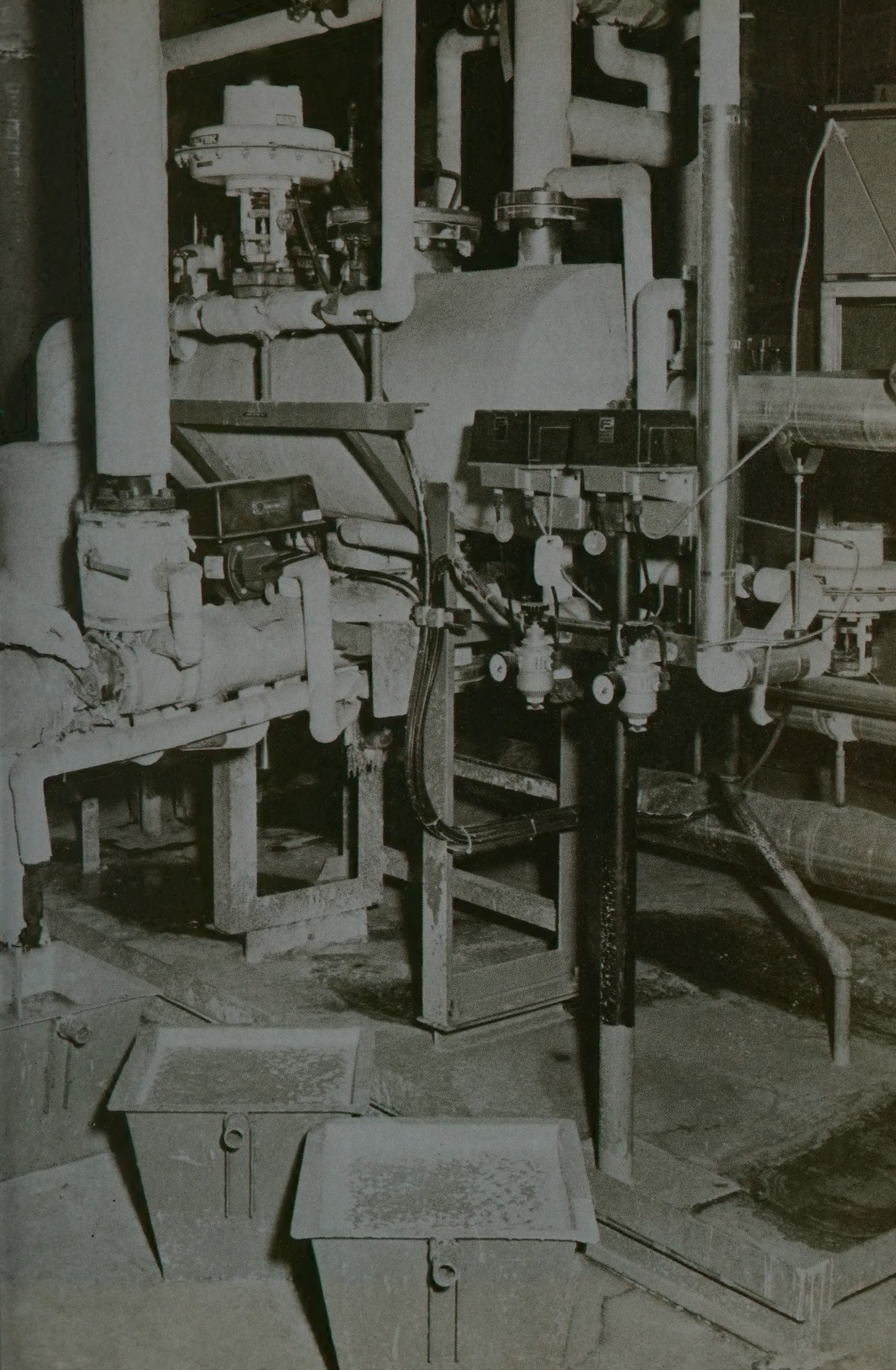
BUREAU OF MINES

MINERALS are nonrenewable natural resources, indispensable to a modern industrial society. Developing improvements in mineral technology and encouraging private industry to adopt them are major objectives of the Bureau of Mines.

So that needs for new technology can be anticipated more readily, the Bureau attempts to pinpoint potential mineral resource problems in advance. To accomplish this, the Bureau has become the Nation's chief source of statistics and economic information on mineral production, consumption, imports, exports, stocks, prices, and other factors. Analysis of the data helps identify potential problems, which are then screened to determine whether they may be solved by a Bureau research program.

The Bureau pioneers in research, conducting studies and investigations that are beyond the limits of current technology, aiming toward development of tomorrow's technology. (Exceptions include work on mineral-related environmental problems, which have both immediate and serious implications.)

Bureau programs in metallurgy are designed to make lower-grade ores worth processing, provide substitute and special-purpose materials for the economy, and devise recycling methods for mineral-based wastes. Other Bureau research programs help assure an adequate supply of minerals for the Nation by improving the technology of mining. Mine health and safety research, by law, is the responsibility of the Bureau, which also has a special conservation responsibility for helium, a unique and limited resource with hundreds of industrial, defense, and research uses.



OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

DURING the summer of 1977, President Carter acted decisively to end decades of environmental abuse caused by the surface coal mining. His signing of the historic Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 culminated a 10-year struggle to insure that development of America's vital coal resources will not degrade other great natural treasures.

The law established an Office of Surface Mining (OSM) within the Department of the Interior to carry out a nationwide program to protect the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining operations, to establish minimum national standards for regulating surface effects of coal mining, and to assist States in implementing regulatory programs. OSM also promotes reclamation of previously mined lands.

States take the lead in regulatory activities under programs approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Federal grants are made to assist in developing and conducting their regulatory programs. In addition, OSM provides grants to colleges in coal-producing States to support programs at mineral institutes.

To help carry out its mandate, OSM has five regional offices—in Charleston, W. Va.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Denver, Colo. Under these regional offices are 14 district offices in 12 States, all in the vicinity of coal fields.

In creating OSM, Congress mandated a maximum of public participation in the agency's programs. OSM actively seeks citizen involvement in programs and regulations. Any citizen can request a Federal inspection of a mine site if he or she has good reason to believe the law is being violated.

BUCYRUS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE SECRETARY of the Interior, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, exercises the Nation's trust responsibility for approximately 600,000 Indians who reside on or near more than 50 million acres of reservation lands.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is required to protect the rights of Indian tribes and, together with the tribes, see that tribal resources are prudently developed to enhance their value. Any form of transaction affecting Indian trust assets—buying, selling, exchanging, mortgaging, leasing, investing—must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior or his delegate, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs.

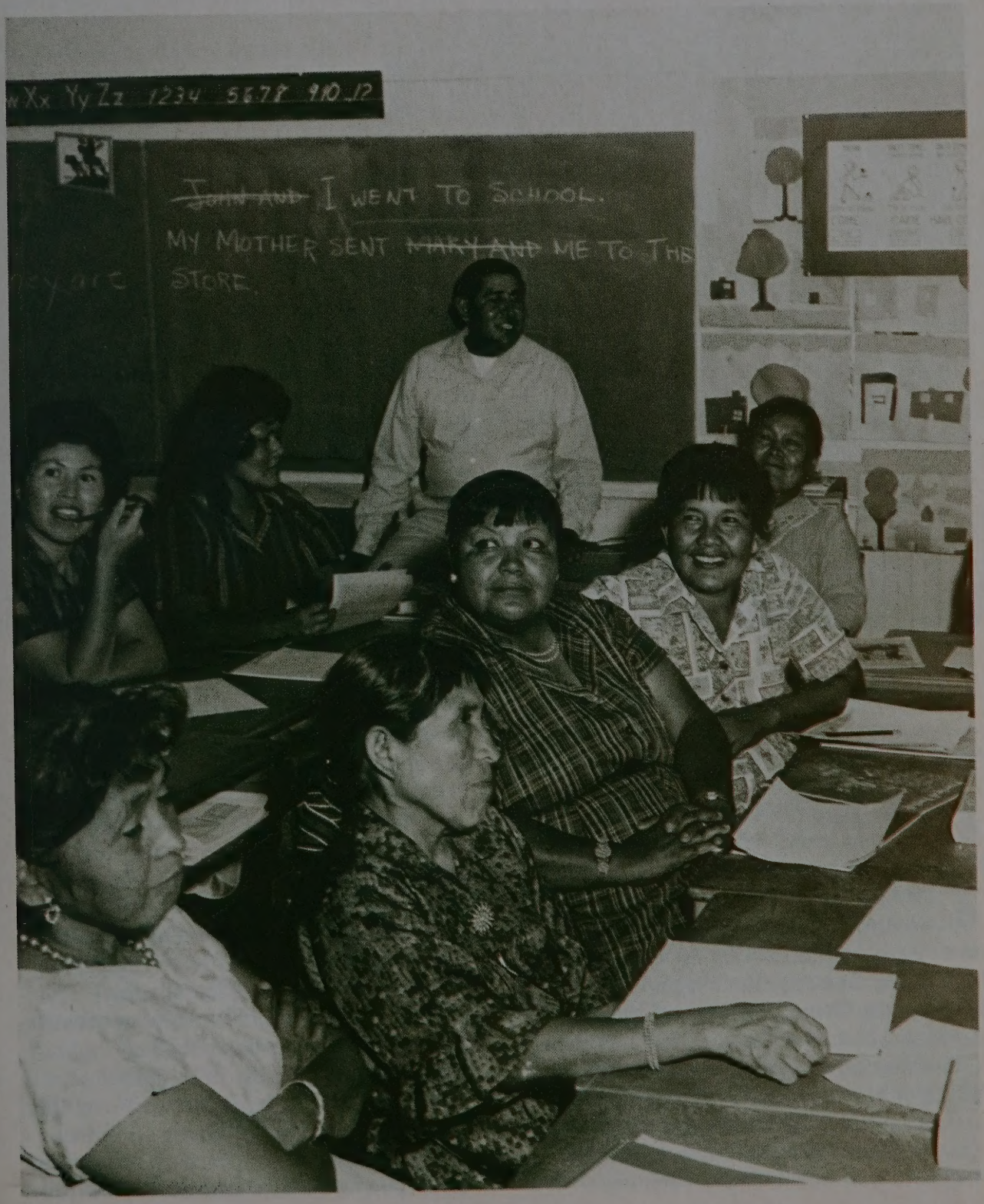
A second major Bureau role is to provide services and programs—of the kind normally provided by a local government—on reservations, including social services, road maintenance, housing, education, business enterprises, and law enforcement.

Following a policy of Indian Self-Determination, the Bureau has given tribes the opportunity to direct and operate programs with funding provided under contracts. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of January 4, 1975 will accelerate this effort. The Act makes provision for strengthening tribal capabilities and permits waivers of certain Federal regulations to facilitate tribal assumption of control of reservation programs.

The Bureau's efforts to help tribes achieve economic self-sufficiency on reservations were bolstered through the Indian Financing Act of 1974, which makes financing available for development of tribal resources and Indian business enterprises beneficial to reservations.

The self-determination policy is also reflected within the Bureau itself, with almost all top leadership positions being held by Indians. More and more, Indians make the decisions that affect Indian communities.

Human Resources



OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

THE SECRETARY of the Interior has administrative responsibilities for the American territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which the Department administers under an agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations. Pending termination of the trusteeship agreement, the Northern Mariana Islands remain legally a part of the Trust Territory.

The basic objective of the Department is to aid in the development of educational, economic, social and political programs which will lead to greater self-government and the active participation of the people in the determination of their own future.

In 1970, for the first time, the people of the Virgin Islands and Guam elected their own governors. Pursuant to enabling legislation enacted by the Congress, Guam and the Virgin Islands have drafted constitutions. The Guam constitution, deemed approved by the Congress on June 28, 1978, was scheduled for a referendum in November 1978 by the people of Guam. A constitution for the Virgin Islands was adopted by its constitutional convention in April

1978 and submitted to the President on July 20. If approved by the Congress and by referendum it too will become the basic territorial law.

In 1975 the people of the Northern Mariana Islands concluded a covenant with the United States under which the islands would become the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in political union with the United States upon termination of the trusteeship agreement. In the meantime, the people of the islands became self-governing on January 9, 1978, under a constitution they adopted with an elected Governor and bi-cameral legislature.

In American Samoa a referendum calling for the election of the Governor was recognized by the Secretary of the Interior on September 13, 1977. The elected Governor was inaugurated January 3, 1978.

The future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands other than the Northern Mariana Islands is being negotiated with representatives of the remaining districts. A target date of 1981 has been established for the termination of the trusteeship agreement.

Emphasis in all of the territories is on the orderly development and good use of natural and human resources, and the improvement of education and health care. In all of these areas, strong efforts are underway to develop and strengthen the economy to provide a better livelihood for the peoples of each territory.

OFFICE OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

THREE PROGRAMS that help young people are administered by the Department of the Interior's Office of Youth Programs.

Job Corps. The Job Corps provides intensive programs of education, vocational training, work experience, counseling, and other activities. The Corps assists disadvantaged men and women, ages 16 to 21, who are out of work and out of school, to become employable and productive citizens.

Youth Conservation Corps. Converted from a pilot operation to a permanent program in 1974 by Public Law 93–408, the Youth Conservation Corps program has three major objectives: (1) Accomplish needed conservation work on public lands; (2) provide gainful employment for 15-to-18-year-old-males-and-females from all social, economic, and racial classifications; and (3) develop understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural environment and heritage in persons who participate in the program.

Young Adult Conservation Corps. Established by Public Law 95–93, the Young Adult Conservation Corps is designed to provide year-round jobs for unemployed and out-of-school young men and women, ages 16 through 23. Participants engage in conservation work on national forests, parks, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. The program seeks to relieve high unemployment levels through meaningful work and contribute to the development and protection of the Nation's natural resource areas.

OCEAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

THE OCEAN MINING Administration is responsible for coordination of activities within the Department related to the development of viable ocean mining industry in the United States.

This industry may, in the next decade or so, provide an alternate source for the United States of nickel, cobalt, manganese and copper. At present, the United States has only a small domestic production of the first three, and, although a major producer of copper, still imports a significant amount of that metal.

The ocean mining industry is now developing technology for the recovery of manganese nodules from the floor of the deep ocean under two to three miles of water. Many of these potato size nodules lying on the sediment surface contain a concentration of nickel, cobalt, manganese and copper of a richness comparable to that of current land-based ores.

While no real shortage of these metals is expected on a worldwide basis within the next 20 years, the manganese nodules should provide a significant percentage of the world supply in the 21st century, and the assurance of that supply depends upon the timely development of the technology.

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Pullman, Washington 99163
USA

Brief History of the Department

1849 The Department of the Interior was created by Act of Congress. Transferred to the new Department were the General Land Office, a Treasury Department agency since 1812, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, established in the War Department in 1824.
1872 Yellowstone National Park, world's first National Park, established.
1879 United States Geological Survey established.
1902 Reclamation Act passed. Reclamation Service established within U.S. Geological Survey.
1907 Bureau of Reclamation established.
1910 Bureau of Mines established.
1914 Construction of Alaska Railroad authorized.
1916 National Park Service established.
1934 Grazing Service established.
1937 Bonneville Power Administration established.
1939 Bureau of Biological Survey in Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Fisheries in Department of Commerce transferred to Department of the Interior.
1940 Bureau of Biological Survey and Bureau of Fisheries consolidated into the Fish and Wildlife Service.
1943 Southwestern Power Administration established.
1946 Oil and Gas Division (later called the Office of Oil and Gas) of Land Management.
1946 Oil and Gas Division (now called the Office of Oil and Gas) established.
1950 Southeastern Power Administration established.
1952 Saline water conversion research program authorized.
1955 Office of Saline Water established.
1956 Fish and Wildlife Service reorganized to compose the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

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1959 Oil Import Administration created.
1960 Office of Coal Research organized.
1962 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation established.
1964 Office of Water Resources Research established.
1967 Federal Water Quality Administration transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency.
1970 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries transferred to the Department of Commerce and renamed National Marine Fisheries Service.
1971 Oil Import Administration incorporated into the Office of Oil and Gas.
1973 Office of Land Use and Water Planning, Office of Energy Conservation, Office of Energy Data and Analysis, Office of Research and Development, Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, and Office of Petroleum Allocation established.
1974 Office of Petroleum Allocation, Office of Energy Data and Analysis Office of Oil & Gas, and Office of Energy Conservation transferred to Federal Energy Administration.
1974 Office of Saline Water and Office of Water Resources Research consolidated into Office of Water Research and Technology.
1975 Office of Coal Research transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration.
1975 Ocean Mining Administration established.
1977 Bonneville, Alaska, Southeastern, and Southwestern Power Administrations transferred to newly established Department of Energy.
1977 Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement established.
1978 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service established.
1978 Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration transferred to Department of Labor.
1978 Office of Youth Programs established.

Secretaries of the Interior

Administration	*Secretary*	*Date*
Zachary Taylor	Thomas Ewing	1849–50
Millard Fillmore	Thomas M. T. McKennan	1850
	Alex H. H. Stuart	1850–53
Franklin Pierce	Robert McClelland	1853–57
James Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	1857–61
Abraham Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	1861–63
	John P. Usher	1863–65
Andrew Johnson	James Harlan	1865–66
	Orville H. Browning	1866–69
Ulysses S. Grant	Jacob D. Cox	1869–70
	Columbus Delano	1870–75
	Zachariah Chandler	1875–77
Rutherford B. Hayes	Carl Schurz	1877–81
James A. Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1881
Chester A. Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1881–82
	Henry M. Teller	1882–85
Grover Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	1885–88
	William F. Vilas	1888–89
Benjamin Harrison	John W. Noble	1889–93
Grover Cleveland	Hoke Smith	1893–96
	David R. Francis	1896–97
William McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	1897–98
	Ethan A. Hitchcock	1898–1901
Theodore Roosevelt	Ethan A. Hitchcock	1901–07
	James R. Garfield	1907–09
William Howard Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	1909–11
	Walter L. Fisher	1911–13
Woodrow Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	1913–20
	John B. Payne	1920–21
Warren G. Harding	Albert B. Fall	1921–23
	Hubert Work	1923–25
Calvin Coolidge	Hubert Work	1925–28
	Roy O. West	1928–29
Herbert C. Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	1929–33
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harold L. Ickes	1933–45
Harry S. Truman	Harold L. Ickes	1945–46
	J. A. Krug	1946–49
	Oscar L. Chapman	1949–53
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	1953–56
	Fred A. Seaton	1956–61
John F. Kennedy	Stewart L. Udall	1961–63
Lyndon B. Johnson	Stewart L. Udall	1963–69
Richard M. Nixon	Walter J. Hickel	1969–70
	Rogers C. B. Morton	1971–74
Gerald R. Ford	Rogers C. B. Morton	1974–75
	Stanley K. Hathaway	1975
	Thomas S. Kleppe	1975–77
Jimmy Carter	Cecil D. Andrus	1977–

An Environmental Ethic for All Americans

Protect the environment for present and succeeding generations.

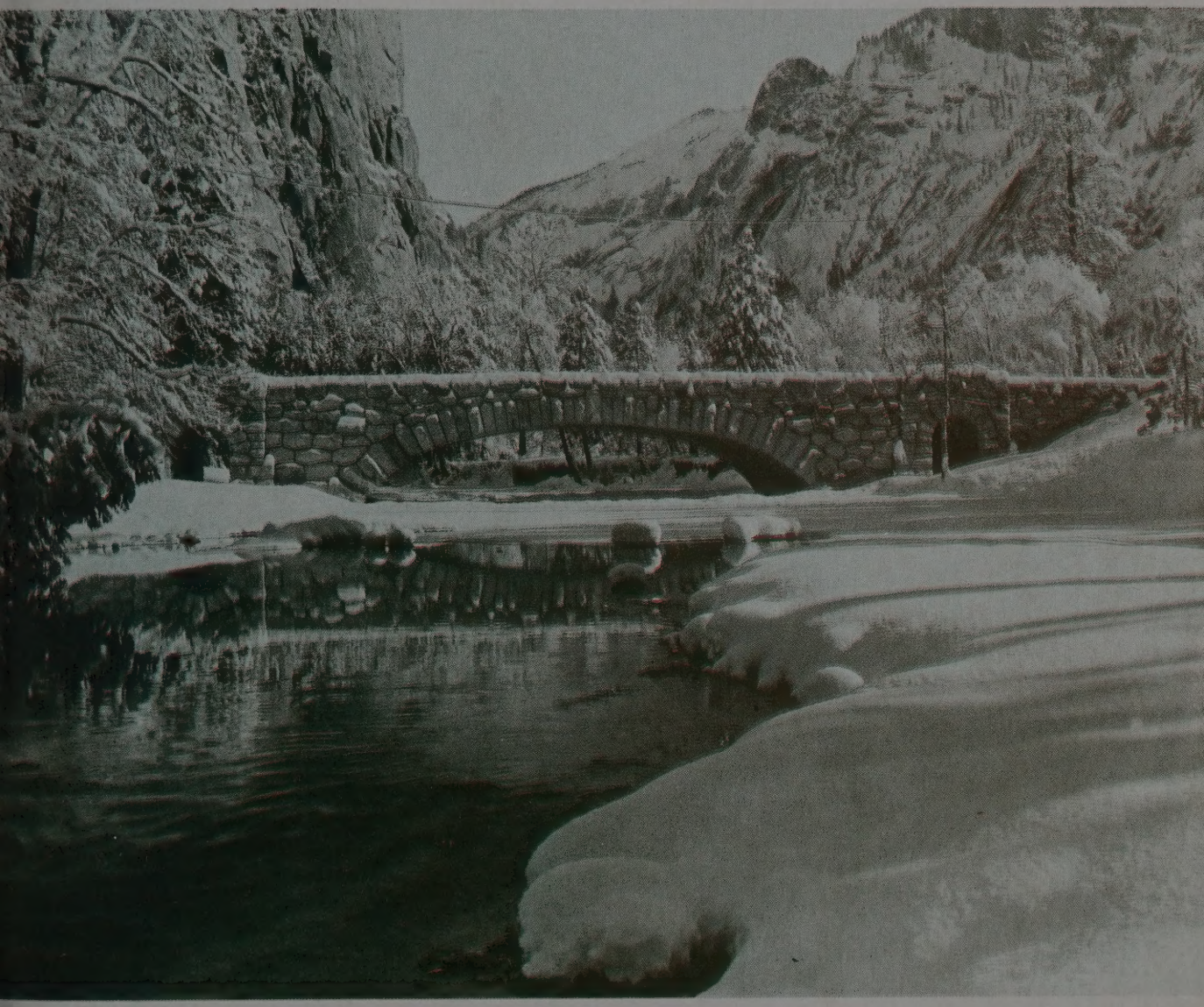
Make wise and beneficial use of the environment without degradation or risk to health and safety.

Preserve and protect the historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.

Enhance the quality of our renewable resources.

Recycle our depletable resources.

Seek a balance between population and resource use to assure Americans a high standard of living.



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